

EXCITING SESSION OF THE HOUSE ON THE CUBAN TARIFF BILL. THE SPEAKER OVERRULED

The Amendment Repealing the Reciprocity Bill and the Measure Adopted. The Appeal from the Speaker Supported by the Solid Democratic Vote and Thirty-Seven Republicans—The Debate Preceding the Vote Spirited and Sensational.

Washington, April 18.—At today's session of the senate consideration was begun of the bill temporarily to provide a form of government for the Philippine Islands. The measure was read and the committee amendments were agreed to tentatively, but no action upon it was taken.

Senator Rawlins offered, on behalf of the minority, a substitute for the entire measure, granting, on the condition of the restoration of peace in the archipelago, independence to the Philippines and providing for the formation of a constitutional government in the Philippines.

Senator Carmack, offered two amendments, one providing that no person or corporation should hold persons in slavery in the islands, and the other declaring that the United States regard with extreme disfavor the admission of the Philippine Islands as a state of this union.

The democrats and the republican insurgents rode rough shod over the house leaders today when the voting began on the Cuban reciprocity bill. They overthrew the ruling of the chair in committee of the whole on the question of the germaneness of an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar during the existence of the reciprocity agreement provided for in the bill. The vote to overrule the decision of the chair, made by Mr. Sherman, of New York, was 171 to 130, republicans to the number of 37 joining with a solid democratic vote to accomplish this result. Having won this preliminary victory the amendment was adopted in committee—164 to 111 and, later, in the house by a still larger majority—199 to 105. On this occasion 4 republicans voted with the democrats for the amendment. The bill was then passed by an overwhelming majority—247 to 52.

Today's debate was of an exceedingly lively character, the feature being the echoes of last night's democratic caucus. To that caucus the defeat of the republican leaders who sought to pass the bill without amendment is attributable. Previous to the holding of the caucus the democrats were very much divided and the opposition of the republican beet sugar men showed signs of disintegrating. Today when it became apparent that the democrats would act together the beet sugar men decided to take the bit in their teeth and overrule the chair. As soon as this combination was effected the republican leaders realized that they would be defeated so far as the passing of the bill was concerned, and Mr. Payne, the republican leader, contented himself with warning his beet sugar colleagues that in removing the differential they were taking off a bit of protection placed in the Dingley bill, especially for the benefit of the beet sugar producers.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the democratic leader, was the first speaker today. He stated frankly that he doubted whether the enactment of the bill would do much to bring about the reciprocal trade relations between Cuba and the United States, which was earnestly to be desired; but he had voted for it in the hope that it might accomplish something. It would at least reduce by 20 per cent. the outrageously high rates of the Dingley law so far as Cuba was concerned. Those high rates could not stand, he said. Mr. Grosvenor, of New York, a few days ago was warning of the coming storm, and thought the time for a revision of the tariff was at hand and the fact that the pending bill began it in a moderate way commended the measure to him.

Mr. Richardson then called attention to the action of two countries in the district of Mr. Babcock (Wisconsin) endorsing the latter's bill to remove the duties from steel and, amid democratic applause, said that the democrats proposed to give Mr. Babcock the opportunity later to vote for the bill his constituents had endorsed.

Just before Mr. Richardson took his seat, Mr. Brownell, of Ohio, asked him this question: "Does the gentleman from Tennessee know anything of a reported bargain between the leaders on this side and the democrats on that by which the Crumacker resolution is to be smothered in order to aid the passage of the pending bill?"

"Absolutely nothing," replied Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, aroused considerable excitement by bringing forward the revelation made in the democratic caucus last night concerning an alleged overture made from the republican side to abandon the Crumacker resolution if the democrats from the states threatened would vote against overruling the chair. After reading the account of the caucus in a morning paper he proceeded with great emphasis to declare that the charge, if true, or the statement, if made, was of a very serious character. "It charged some members of this house with attempting to traffic legislation by this body," he said. "It charges them with a willingness to shelve legislation which members here consider very important in order to secure the ultimate triumph of this bill. I do not believe it. I think the gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Underwood, must have been mistaken or misinformed; but, nevertheless, I think it his duty to this house to be more explicit and to locate this offense where it properly belongs."

The remaining time after Mr. Hepburn concluded—two hours and twenty minutes—was divided equally between Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, who closed the debate against the bill, and Mr.

Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who concluded for the measure.

Mr. Tawney, at the outset defended the course of those on the republican side who had not surrendered their convictions that "thrift might follow fawning." He said that this was the first time republican leaders had proposed to depart from the protective theory. The republican party was bound in honor to keep faith with those whom it had induced to enter the beet sugar industry.

Mr. Dalzell, in closing the debate for the friends of the bill, declared that it was not an attack upon protection. "It is not a revision of the existing tariff law or its schedules. It will not harm a single American industry or deprive an American workman of a single day's wages. It is a step toward the redemption of the pledge we made, not to Cuba, but to ourselves, when we volunteered to intervene to right the wrongs which she was suffering under the Spanish regime."

At 9 o'clock the time for general debate expired and the bill, which consisted of but one section, was read and opened to amendment under the five minute rule.

The reading proceeded amid a good deal of excitement. As soon as it was concluded the several verbal committee amendments were formally adopted.

The house then breathlessly awaited for the next move.

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, one of the republican opponents of the bill, recognized and offered an amendment to remove the differential from refined sugar. The amendment was as follows:

"Upon the making of said agreement and the issuance of said proclamation, and while said agreement shall remain in force, there shall be levied collected and paid, in lieu of the duties thereon now provided by law on all sugars above number 16 Dutch standard in color and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, imported into the United States one cent and 825-1000 of one cent per pound."

The moment the amendment was read Mr. Payne, the republican leader, made the point of order that it was not germane. He argued that there had been rulings innumerable against such extraneous amendments.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, followed Mr. Payne, taking the view that the amendment was germane. He had not proceeded far in his argument before he aroused intense interest by reverting to the report that at the democratic caucus last night, Mr. Underwood, of Ohio, was on his feet in an instant, asking Mr. Littlefield to whom he referred, when Mr. Underwood arose and was about to interrupt him; but the latter was appealed to by some of his democratic colleagues and he took his seat.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, was on his feet in an instant, asking Mr. Payne, the chairman of the ways and means committee, should make a statement, and the republican leader was just about to do so when Mr. Underwood again arose. "I desire to say just one word," said he. "I have never made any such charge as the gentleman repeats, either in a democratic caucus or elsewhere."

The republicans applauded this statement and both Mr. Underwood and Mr. Payne sat down, with much satisfaction. Mr. Littlefield, "I have succeeded in vindicating the republican majority."

Mr. Richardson, the democratic leader, contended that the amendment was in order. He thought Speaker Blaine's decision was conclusive.

Mr. Richardson concluded the democratic caucus: "Vote, vote," but several republicans were on their feet clamoring for recognition.

Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in the chair, recognized Mr. Grosvenor, who called attention to the fact that Mr. Blaine, great as he was as a parliamentarian, had been overruled repeatedly.

Mr. DeArmond, of Missouri, suggested that the chair should submit the point of order to the house. He observed ironically that he thought the chairman had not made up his mind. "Whether the chair rules this amendment is in order or not," said he, "we will at least find out who are for the sugar trust and who are against it."

Mr. Morris, of Minnesota, concluded the debate upon the point of order with a strong speech against it.

In a very elaborate ruling Mr. Sherman, of New York, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order. In doing he cited a long line of precedents covering three-fourths of a century of parliamentary procedure in line with his decision.

As soon as the decision was announced, Mr. Tawney appealed from the decision of the chair.

The vote was taken by tellers. Speaker Henderson was the first member to pass between the tellers in support of the chair's ruling.

It was an interesting spectacle as the issue was put to the test.

The whole democratic side rose en masse and watched the republicans to see how many declined to vote with their colleagues. Not a democrat voted to sustain the chair. The Louisiana delegation was the first to go through in opposition to the chair's ruling, then trooping down a side aisle came the republican recalcitrants—thirty-seven strong. The democrats cheered as they went through. When the announcement was made that the chair had been overruled—130 to 171, the democrats and the republican insurgents cheered.

A dozen members were on their feet flourishing amendments and clamoring for recognition before the applause died away. The vote taken recognized Mr. Payne, the republican leader.

Amid profound silence he addressed his republican colleagues. He warned the friends of beet sugar that he proposed to show his friendship for beet sugar by voting against the amendment.

Mr. McClellan, of New York, offered an amendment to the amendment to still further reduce by 20 per cent. the whole sugar schedule of the Dingley law. Mr. DeArmond offered another amendment to strike out the language of the Morris amendment which limited its operation to the period covered by the reciprocity agreement. Both were voted down without division.

The vote then returned on the Morris amendment, which was adopted amid democratic cheers, by a vote of 164 to 111. The majority for it was so overwhelming that Mr. Payne did not demand a teller.

The next surprise came from the republican side, when Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to place hides on the free list. The chair sustained a point of order against

it and when Mr. Roberts appealed many democrats and practically all the republicans voted to sustain the chair, and the chair was sustained—183 to 70.

Mr. Roberts then modified his amendment so as to make it apply only to hides from Cuba and as modified it was held to be in order; but on a direct vote it was defeated—129 to 126.

Mr. McClellan then moved to increase the reciprocal concession from 20 to 40 per cent. Two republicans, Messrs. Parker, of New Jersey, and Tompkins, of New York, voted for the amendment and the Louisiana democrats and several other democrats, 11 in all, voted against it. It was defeated—102 to 162.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, then offered the Babcock bill to place articles in the metal schedules on the free list so cotton bagging, binding, twine, wood pulp, etc. It was ruled out of order.

On motion of Mr. Payne the committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The previous question was ordered and Mr. Payne demanded a separate vote on the Morris amendment to abolish the differential on refined sugar and the roll was called. The Morris amendment was adopted—199 to 105. All the democrats and 64 republicans voted for the amendment. The bill was then passed—247 to 52.

The senate amendments to the Chinese exclusion bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference.

Then at 6:45 o'clock the house adjourned.

SAVAGE WARFARE CONDUCTED BY AMERICANS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO SHOOT WAR PRISONERS

In Retaliation for the Killing of Americans or Natives Friendly to Them—Noncombatants to be Harassed as to Give Them Intense Longing for Peace—Such are the Orders Issued by American Army Officers—Copies of Them Laid Before Senate Committee.

Washington, April 18.—The secretary of war has placed in the hands of the senate committee on the Philippines a large number of orders, circulars and reports bearing upon the conduct of military affairs in the unoccupied provinces of the Philippines.

On December 24th last, Captain W. E. Ayre, adjutant general of the Sixth brigade issued a circular to the station commanders in Samar in which the conviction was expressed that the wealthy classes or "pudientes" among the natives were, while professing friendship toward the American, more responsible than any others for the continuance of hostilities. Under such conditions, he said, the only course to pursue, would be one that "would create in the minds of all a burning desire for peace—a desire or longing so intense, so personal, so real, that it will impel them to join hands with the Americans in the accomplishment of that end."

Announcing the policy of the brigade, he said it would be from this time on to wage war in the sharpest and most decisive manner possible.

Giving instructions for the carrying out of this order, he said that under-officers were to be given great latitude for this conduct in harassing the enemy, and that, especially those of wealth and influence, were to be regarded with suspicion, adding: "Every native, whether in arms or living in the pueblos or barrios, will be regarded and treated as an enemy until he has conclusively shown that he is a friend."

Suspected persons should be apprehended and if there was not sufficient evidence to convict them they should be held as a military necessity. This direction was made especially applicable to priests, of whom Captain Ayre said that their professions would "not be sufficient to protect them."

In February 1902 General Smith, the brigade commander in Samar, announced that he was convinced opposition had crumbled away and counselled a softening of the rigors of war, saying: "Watchfulness and kindness henceforth must go hand-in-hand."

In December, 1901, General J. F. Bell issued a circular saying: "Wherever prisoners or unarmed or defenseless Americans or natives friendly to the United States government are murdered or assassinated for political reasons and this fact can be established, it is his purpose to execute a prisoner of war under the authority contained in Section 59 and 148. This prisoner of war will be selected by lot from among the officers or prominent citizens held as prisoners of war, and will be chosen from the town where the murder or assassination occurred."

Several orders were issued by General Bell against permitting any monopoly of food products and extortion in prices. In instructions were given to make exceptions as to all persons who had demonstrated loyalty. Their lives, families and property will not only be given protection, so far as possible, against insurgents, but will be carefully respected by our troops."

Death of Mrs. Thomas Dixon. Norfolk, Va., April 18.—Information has been received here of the death today at Shelby, N. C., of Mrs. Thomas Dixon. Mrs. Dixon was the mother of Revs. Thomas Dixon, Jr., A. C. and Frank Dixon, noted Baptist divines of New York, Boston and Hartford. Mrs. Dixon died suddenly. The cause of her death is not known.

LOUBET'S POPULARITY. Signal Failure of Attempt to Start Popular Demonstration Against Him. Paris, April 19.—While President Loubet was visiting the exhibition in the Jardin des Tuilleries this morning an individual posted at a window of a hotel opposite attempted to start a demonstration against the president. His cries of "down with Loubet," however, only endangered himself as the crowd present started a counter demonstration and advanced threateningly toward the hotel. The disturber of the peace was arrested, but later he was released from custody.

Word has been received of the death in St. Augustine, Fla., of J. F. Whitney, editor and journalist. Mr. Whitney was 83 years of age. He was one of the founders of the Boston Herald.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Thursday, April 17. Receipts of cotton today—656 bales. Receipts same day last year—89 bales. This season's receipts to date—269,325 bales.

Receipts same day last year—254,963 bales. The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange:

COTTON—Firm.

Ordinary 6 1/2
Good Ordinary 7 1/2
Low Middling 8 1/2
Middling 9 1/2
Good Middling 10 1/2
Same day last year—7 1/2.

NAVAL STORES. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42 1/2.

ROSIN—Firm \$1.10 and \$1.15.

TAR—Steady at \$1.20.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Quiet; hard \$1.35; soft \$2.50.

Prices same day last year—Spirits turpentine 30 and 30 1/2; rosin \$1.05 and \$1.10; tar \$1.20; crude turpentine \$1.10 and \$2.10.

Receipts today—26 casks spirit turpentine, 120 barrels of rosin, 566 barrels of tar, 37 barrels of crude turpentine.

Receipts same day last year—6 casks of spirits of turpentine, 46 barrels of rosin, 224 barrels of tar, 3 barrels of crude turpentine.

PRODUCE. SALT—100's 45c; 150's 75c; 200's 85c; F F 1.35; in less than car lots.

DRY SALTED SIDES—9 1/2 to 9 3/4.

BUTTER—24 to 26c.

COFFEE—8 to 11c.

FLLOUR—Straight \$4.25 to \$4.50; 2nd patents \$4.50 to \$4.75; full \$4.75 to \$5.00.

MOLASSES—S. House 15c; New Orleans Brights, 23 to 25c; Porto Rico 30 to 35c; Cuba 28 to 40c.

SUGAR—Granulated 44.50; W. X. C. No. 5 44.50; No. 7 44.50; No. 9 44.50; No. 11 44.50.

LARD—(Tierce Basis) Pure 10 1/2c; compound 8 1/2c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina 70 to 75c; Virginia 60 to 70c; Spanish 70 to 75c.

CORN—\$1.00 to \$1.05.

CORN MEAL—72 1/2 to 75c.

EGGS—Steady at 12 1/2 to 13c.

CHICKENS—Hens 28 to 30c; roosters 25 to 30c.

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SHRIMP—Per 1,000 1.00; 5-inch saps \$3.00; 6-inch hearts \$4.00.

TIMBER. Per M feet—Extra milling \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Mill prime \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Mill fair \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Common mill \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Inferior to ordinary \$2.00 to \$3.00.

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Total today at all U. S. ports—Net receipts 8,734 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,764 bales; to France 927 bales; to the Continent 6,253 bales; stock 62,734 bales.

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Total since September 1st at all U. S. ports—Net receipts 1,084,011, exports to Great Britain 2,802,735 bales; to France 665,753 bales; to the Continent 2,313,179 bales.

Futures closed steady in tone with prices net 1-15c lower; April 9.17; May 9.16; June 9.19; July 9.12; August 8.90; September 8.36; October 8.12; November 8.03; December 8.02; January 8.04.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Chicago, April 19.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/4	74 1/2
July	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Sept.	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/4	75 1/2
Corn No. 2—				
May	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
July	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Sept.	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Oats No. 2—				
May	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
July	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Sept.	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Mess Pork per bbl—				
May	16.80	16.80	16.60	16.60
July	16.85	16.85	16.75	16.75
Sept.	17.00	17.00	16.85	16.85
Lard per 100 lbs—				
May	9.75	9.75	9.72 1/2	9.75
July	9.85	9.85	9.82 1/2	9.85
Sept.	9.95	9.95	9.92 1/2	9.95
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—				
May	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.15
July	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.25
Sept.	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.35

NAVY STOCK. New York, April 19.—Turpentine dull at 45 1/2 to 46c. Rosin steady, strained, common to good \$1.15.

Charleston, April